

out loss in this affair to 6000 men. It is thought that the enemy's loss cannot be less than from 4 to 5000 men. The first corps rallied half a league from the field of battle on the 14th corps. A list of the losses of this catastrophe, owing to a warlike ardour badly calculated, was made out. General Vandamme regrets he possessed a rare intrepidity. He died upon the field of battle, a death worthy envy to every brave man.

PARIS, Sept. 15.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated 6th Sept. in the evening.

On the 2d September the emperor reviewed the 1st corps in Dresden, and confirmed the command of it on Count Lobau. This corps is composed of three divisions Dumonceau, Phillipport, and Teste. This corps has lost less than was at first supposed, many men having re-entered.

Gen. Vandamme was not killed, he was made prisoner. The engineer general Haxo who had been sent on a mission to Gen. Vandamme being with him at the moment, was also taken prisoner. The elite of the Russian guards were killed in that affair.

On the 3d the emperor slept at the castle of Harts, upon the Silesian road, and on the 4th at the village of Hochkerch, (on the other side of Bautzen.) Since his Majesty's departure from Lauenberg, important events had taken place in Silesia.

The Duke of Tarento, to whom the emperor had left the command of the army in Silesia, made good dispositions for pursuing the allies and driving them from Janer. The enemy was driven from all his positions, his columns were in full retreat. On the 26th the Duke of Tarento had taken all his measures to turn him, but in the night between the 26th and 27th, the Bober, and all the streams which flowed into it, overflowed, and in less than from 7 to 8 hours the roads were covered with from 3 to 4 feet water and all the bridges carried away. Our columns found themselves separated. Those who were to have turned the enemy were not able to arrive.

The allies quickly perceived this change of circumstances.

The Duke of Tarento employed the 28th and 29th in connecting his columns, separated by the inundation. They succeeded in regaining Bonzlau, where the only bridge was that had not been carried away by the waters of the Bober—but a brigade of Gen. Pulhou's division was not able to arrive there.

In place of endeavoring to throw himself upon the side of the mountains the general wished to return upon Lowenberg—there finding himself surrounded by enemies, and the river behind him, after having defended himself with all his means, they were obliged to give way to numbers. All those of the two regiments who could swim, saved themselves. We reckon of them from 7 to 800, the remainder were taken.

The enemy has taken from us, in those different affairs, from 3 to 4000 prisoners, and the two eagles of the two regiments, and the cannon belonging to the brigade.

After those circumstances, which had fatigued the army, it successively repassed the Bober, the Queisse and the Neisse. The Emperor found it on the 4th, upon the heights of Hockertch; he made it the same evening to re-attack the enemy, drove him from the height of Woldenburg, & pursued him during the whole day of the 5th *Lepe dans le rians, to Gerlitz.* General de Bastini executed several charges of cavalry at Reichenbach, and made some prisoners.

The enemy hastily repassed the Neisse and Quisse, and our troops took a position upon the heights of Gerlitz, beyond the Neisse. On the 6th and 7th in the evening, the Emperor returned to Dresden.

The Council of war of the 3d corps d'armee has condemned to the pain of death the Gen. of Brigade Jomini, chief of the staff of that corps, who, from the headquarters at Leightz, deserted from to the enemy at the moment of the rupture of the armistice.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

The following intelligence, which may be considered as certain, has been written from Dresden, under date of the 8th inst.

The Emperor left Silesia on the 22d Aug. after having beaten the enemy on the 21st at Lowenberg; after his departure, Count Lauriston gained a signal advantage. His Ma-

esty left the command with the Duke of Tarento, who made disposition to profit by the victory—briskly pursued the enemy and attacked him upon the heights of Janer. Every thing gave reason for supposing that those dispositions would have been crowned with the most brilliant success; but on the 26th and 27th the rain fell in torrents, the Bober reached & carried away the bridges, & the roads were covered with water more than 3 feet deep; notwithstanding which, the enemy was attacked and driven from the heights which he occupied. At night the weather continued to be dreadful; the duke of Tarento collected his columns, and took a position at Buntzlau.

Upon this information his Majesty set out from Dresden on the night of the 3d. He attacked the enemy in the afternoon of the 4th, repulsed him and obliged him to pass the Neisse; he slept at Bautzen, and on the 6th returned to Dresden, to oppose the movements which the enemy might wish to make in order to recall him upon the left bank of the Elbe.

The following articles appeared in Postscripts to the N. York morning papers of the 3d instant, received there by the northern mail.

THE FRONTIERS.

From the Burlington Centinel of October 19.

Latest accounts from the Northern army are down to Monday & Tuesday last. Gen. Hampton had encamped with his army on the south side of the Saint Lawrence, at the Calow Rapids, 15 miles this side of Montreal, and four miles this side of the British army, encamped at La Chine, consisting of regulars and militia, said to be about 5000; commanded by Gov. Prevost in person. General Hampton was waiting the arrival of general Wilkinson, who was on Wednesday of last week at Ogdensburg, with his army and about 500 batteaux.

It is said that the inhabitants of Montreal are moving their valuables down to Quebec.

Cols. Clark and Fasset have made their stand at Odletown, their force is about 1300.

From the Ontario Messenger—Extra. CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday evening, Oct. 26.

A gentleman who left Buffalo yesterday morning, and arrived in this village this evening, has politely favored us with the Buffalo Gazette Extra, of the 24th inst. giving us the pleasing intelligence of the arrival of Gen. Harrison and Com. Perry at that place, which we hasten to lay before the readers of the Messenger.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers, that the U. States brigs Niagara, Caledonia, and Hunter; the schrs. Ariel and Lady Prevost; and the sloops Trippe and Little Belt, arrived off Buffalo creek this day, with Com. Perry and Gen. Harrison on board. To describe the public joy exhibited on the appearance of the gallant and brave men to whom the inhabitants on a frontier of a thousand miles owe their peace and security, we will not attempt, we will merely state, that the heroes were very handsomely saluted by Colonel Chapin, from our battery, with three hearty cheers, which was returned in a very appropriate manner from the fleet. Brig. Gen. M'Arthur with a detachment of the north western army, consisting of infantry and riflemen, have come down in the fleet. The British com. Barclay, also came down in the fleet, he is expected to recover from his wounds.

In addition to the above our informant states that the force arrived at Buffalo from Malden, amounted to 2,000; and that about 600 of the enemy were made prisoners in the above engagement.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4.

The Steam boat from Albany, which did not arrive until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, brought nothing new.

A schr. laden with wood which had been captured by the enemy in the Sound, was driven into the Harbor of Newport on Monday night the 25th ult. much damaged in her sails and rigging, and on Tuesday was taken possession of by the Revenue cutter; the prize crew consisted of three men, had abandoned her and steered eastward in an open boat—they however put into Saybrook, and surrendered themselves as prisoners of war.

ST. LOUIS, (MISSOURI) OCT.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Howard to Gov. Clark, dated Ramsey's Creek, Sept. 10th.

The direction given to the troops has been most fortunate for the frontier; the 2d regiment crossed the Illinois about 8 miles above its mouth, and moved up between the two rivers; on its march it was discovered that several large parties of Indians had crossed from the Illinois to the Mississippi; they were pursued, a rencounter took place between a small party of the rangers, whose horses were stolen by them. The Indians were driven into the Illinois with great precipitation. Some Sacs arrived on the night of the 14th, at Capau Gray; I had a conversation with Black Tobacco on the 15th, who informed me that on the 14th, just above Capau Gray, he saw 3 Indians of the Illinois with horses they had stolen from this side; while conversing with him, another party arrived, stating that about 2 hours before, they saw the trail of about 50 Indians, 4 miles above Capau Gray; the 2d regiment commanded by Col. Stephenson, was about ten miles above the same side of the Mississippi. I instantly sent an express to Col. Stephenson, ordering him to detach a sufficient force to attack them. I then proceeded on to this place. I have not heard from him since, but expect intelligence every moment. The 1st reg. is now in my view crossing the Mississippi; to night or in the morning a junction of the regiments will be formed. I find that a number of small parties were on this side since the troops came up. I have no doubt but a movement of between 3 and 500 Indians has been made down the Mississippi and Illinois in concert; those of the Illinois crossed over to the settlements on this side; the movement of the troops between the Illinois and Mississippi, and also on this side, has completely routed them, together with the boats which ascended the Illinois, all of which movements were simultaneous; although they have discovered the troops under my command, I believe they will still be embarrassed in finding out their destination from their present positions. I feel some anxiety lest some small party have gone to the settlements of Sugar Creek, and Shoal Creek in Illinois; my force is much less than I expected when I saw you, the troops in Illinois have been sickly, and many remain, others were sent back. The troops now with me on this side are remarkably healthy and in high spirits, although we have had immense rain. I have sent expresses along the line of frontier, from Capau Gray to Loure on Missouri, admonishing the people to be on their guard, I have left some troops to reconnoitre, they are now actively engaged. I enclose you a letter to the people of Illinois, advising them to be guarded at least for a few days; I would thank you to forward it by the first conveyance; in 15 days I hope to write you further; the party of Sacs and Foxes at Capau Gray is considerable—Mr. Bonvin met them but they would go on. I advised them to remain on an island near Capu Gray until his arrival, and all to go to the Portage des Soux together agreeable to your orders; I knew if they went to St. Louis it would be useless to them and troublesome to you; the contractor's agent will furnish them with provisions."

SCHENECTADY, OCT. 27.

Extract of a letter from Captain Halland, dated Le Roy Ville, October 21.

The Lady of the Lake arrived at Sackett's Harbour last night. By her information it is received that Com. Chauncey is blockading Kingston—that yesterday morning the British fleet came out of Kingston harbor to fight him; but after receiving a few shot, they ran into the harbour again, notwithstanding they had the advantage of the wind, &c. Our army about 8000 strong, are on Grenadier Island, with boats and pilots to take them to any point necessary—they will be joined by General Wilkinson's this day, which is a fine one; and I presume by the army under General Hampton, as we proceed down, for I am convinced our destination is Montreal. Our movements have been such as have induced the enemy to believe we should certainly attack Kingston, their force of course has been collected at that place, which it is said does not amount to 2000, and are in want of provisions.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOV. 11 1813.

A REPORTER WANTED.

A person, qualified as a Reporter of Debates, would meet with handsome encouragement, during the next session of the Maryland Legislature, which commences on the first Monday in December, by applying at this office.

When our commissioners sailed for Russia, it was predicted their mission would prove unsuccessful, and as yet we have seen nothing to justify a different expectation—On the contrary it reports from Europe may be considered as entitled to credit, it is morally certain that they will return without having negotiated a peace. We shall then be left without any other prospects than a continuance of the war, until the great conflicts in Europe are over. Another summer will bring a system of warfare to our shores different from what we witnessed the last, and though we should be fortunate in resisting the attacks of the enemy, yet they will be but little less ruinous.

It is rather singular that our army, which has been nearly a year in making preparations for an expedition to Kingston, should have delayed it until this inclement season. Gen. Dearborn was dismissed because he was unfortunately taken sick, and perhaps Wilkinson may yet be dismissed for the same reason. Much was expected from him when he went to the frontiers, and little, very little, as far as we yet know any thing of his movements, has yet been done. He was to have possession of Kingston long ago, agreeably to democratic prediction, and the way appeared so well paved by the victories of Perry and Harrison, and the partial success of Chauncey, that few even pretended to doubt it. His political friends seem greatly mortified and disappointed, that he should have been so dilatory in his proceedings, when no serious obstacles, or any that are known to the public, should have interposed to produce such delay.

The democrats appear, lately, to be very much cooled down about the Allegany election. They do not talk as loudly as they did of resorting to arms in electing an executive for the next year, or exhort the senate with the same warmth, not to go into the election. The legality of the election in that county will doubtless come before the house at a very early day in the session, it would he well, therefore, that every member should be punctual in his attendance. Each member will be able to furnish himself with all the circumstances attending it, and as far as the returns of the judges have corresponded with precedent & the law of the state, so far will they be sanctioned by the wisdom of the house. It is not the wish of any federalist, (that we know) that any juggling, or unfair means whatever, should be made use of to acquire an ascendancy, and therefore we believe, they will be guided by cool deliberation, and the unerring dictates of justice in making up their opinions on this important and interesting question.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Nind, Richard J. Crabb, Esq. of Montgomery county, to the truly amiable Miss Catharine Chase, daughter of the Hon. Jeremiah T. Chase.

Same evening, by the Rev. Joseph Wyatt, Mr. Thomas Woodfield to Miss Catharine Plain.

In Talbot county, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. William Clark, Mr. James Murdoch to the agreeable Miss Catharine Peacock.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURIER.

Borrowing money for posterity to pay.

In the downhill road to ruin, the first step gives a kind of impulse to the second, and that to the third, and so on, till irretrievable ruin be consummated. This remark holds good particularly in regard to running deeply in debt, and equally respecting nations as individuals. The interest of a nation, in which the supreme power is lodged in the people, is called a commonwealth, or an estate in common. If this estate in common, be in debt and under mortgage, it is with every member of the great community the same thing as if his private estate were in debt and under mortgage. It is cost an individual one quarter or one third of his clear income to discharge the interest of the debts contracted by the government of the commonwealth of which he is a member, it is just the same to him, and to his children, as if his private estate were under a mortgage to the amount of one quarter or one third of its value. Nor does it make any real difference whether he is to pay the interest of the public debt by direct taxes, or indirectly by duties enhancing the prices of his necessary raiment and food; except that in the first instance he pays annually, and in the last daily.

In old times, not even the most despotic monarchs in Europe were able to carry on their wars any longer than they had cash in hand to defray the expences; and of course, their wars generally speaking, were of short duration. Necessity was laid upon them to desist, as soon as the expences had become too heavy to be borne by their subjects or vassals; the art of accumulating public debts for posterity to pay, not being then known. For this invention the world is indebted to the little republic of Florence. In the year 1344, Florence adopted the policy of throwing the burthen of the national debt upon the shoulders of posterity—by borrowing every year the sums necessary for the current services of the state, and creating thereof a transferable fund, they imposed no more taxes than sufficient to pay the interest of the sum borrowed."

That Italian policy was presently adopted by France, and some other of the governments of Europe; and it enabled them to subvert the liberties of the nations under them, by enrolling them to keep up and maintain large standing armies, but the government of England, awed and restrained by the jealousy of the people did not adopt this policy till late; having, however once adopted it, that government ever since has been wading deeper and deeper into the ocean of debt.

In the year 1688 the British debt was but little upwards of one million sterling. In 1697 it was about 24 millions and an half. In 1739 it was little short of 47 millions. In 1763 it was 139 millions. In 1804 it amounted to 531 millions and a half nearly. And at the present time it is thought to be 800 millions at least.

It is obvious to remark that if the present war be continued 3 years from its commencement, the expences of it will, of themselves, create a debt of about equal amount to the whole British debt as it stood in the beginning of the last century. It is also obvious to remark that this war is less than 4 years will increase the American debt as much as the British debt had been increased in the whole course of 42 years; that is to say from the year 1697 to the year 1739. And when would such a debt be paid? Probably never. To pay merely the interest of it, would require heavy internal taxes, yearly, and without end; unless the whole burden be laid upon trade, which would crush and destroy it.

In short, posterity will be in a condition similar to that of the heir of a wealthy prodigal: they will come into the possession of an estate encumbered with a prodigious debt, the interest amounting to a considerable part of the whole income. They are not idle speculations; they are truths which will be deeply felt ages after the madmen who had created this debt shall be laid in their graves.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.

The arrivals at this port since our last paper, have brought us news from Europe about a month later than before received: comprising a very important period of history. The armistice between the belligerents in Germany expired on the 15th of August, the six days notice required by the terms of it having been given on the 10th by the allies. During the period of its continuation from the 4th of June to the commencement of hostilities, both parties were vigorously engaged in preparing for the renewal of the contest. The allies received a great accession to their strength from the Emperor of Austria, who declared war against France in due form on the 10th of Aug. It will be remembered, that in the beginning of May last, the allies possessed all that part of Germany north of his Austrian majesty's kingdom of Bohemia, which lies on the north easterly side of the river Elbe. Soon after hostilities commenced in the spring, Buonaparte drove the allies across the Elbe, and before the date of the armistice penetrated easterly 200 miles to the banks of the Oder near Breslau, in Silesia, and occupied a tract of territory about 100 miles in breadth from north to south. This tract (bounded northerly by a line running near the towns of Brandenburg, Poznam, Berlin, and Frankfort on the Oder; northeasterly by the Oder as far as Breslau, and southerly by a line running near Ganth Striergau, Bolkenhayn and Rudelstadt to the border of Bohemia) remained in the possession of the French until the termination of the armistice.

When hostilities recommenced on the 17th August, the force of the allies was disposed of in four distinct armies, beside the Russ a reserve of 80,000, which was advancing through Poland under Gen. Bannigen.

The 1st or Northern army, under his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, including 40,000 Swedes, 25,000 Russians under Winzingeroles, and 40,000 Prussians under Bulow, was stationed on the northern boundary between the Elbe and the Oder as described in our paper of the 15th inst. The 2d or Eastern army, under the renowned Prussian Gen. Blucher, on the eastern boundary in Silesia, near Breslau, about 100,000 strong. This army consisted of Russians Prussians, and the Gens. York, Sacken and Langeron held commands in it. The 3d or Grand Army, was in Bohemia, on the left bank of the Elbe, and south of Dresden. This army consisted of Austrians under the Prince of Swartzenberg, Russians under General Barclay de Tolly, Wittgenstein and Milloradovitch, and Prussians under Gen. Kleist, estimated in all at 200,000 men. With this army were likewise the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia, and the French Gen. Moreau, who had just joined the allied army, after an exile of some years in this country. The 4th was an Austrian army, under Gen. Hillier, to aid in the south of Germany against the Viceroy, who had assembled an army in Italy.

Dresden was the centre of Buonaparte's operations. Davoust who was near Hamburg with his corps, and the whole Danish army, and Oudinot who was stationed with three corps of the French army at Dahme, about 50 miles south of Berlin, were destined to act against the northern allied army. Five choice corps, under Ney, Lauriston, Macdonald, Marmont, and Poniatowski, were stationed on the eastern line, and the remainder of the French army under St. Cyr, Bonnet, &c. remained to defend Dresden and the other posts in the neighbourhood. On the 15th of August, Buonaparte with his guards left Dresden for the western frontier. He seems to have been at this time uninformed of the amount of the force which the allies had assembled to attack him from Bohemia on the left bank of the Elbe. He arrived on the 21st upon the Bober, a river about 100 miles east of Dresden, running north into the Oder, upon which the eastern allied army had advanced. Here, after much fighting, in which great losses were sustained on both sides, the allies were compelled to retire 20 or 30 miles upon Janer. On the 23d Buonaparte left a part of his army in this quarter under the com'd of Macdonald, & with the remainder, including the old & young guard, the corps of Ney, Marmont, and a part of the artillery and cavalry, returned to Dresden. This march of more than 100 miles, was effected in four days.

In the meantime the allied grand army advanced from Bohemia, and after having beaten St. Cyr and Bonnet, on the 25th the heads of all the columns were behind the heights which surround Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe. On the morning of the 26th Buonaparte entered Dresden, and on the afternoon of the same day, commenced the battle of Dresden, in which the allied army, which was endeavoring to retreat to Bohemia, succeeded.

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